The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hillstreet Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

H. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. GEORGE PAWLING & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Pilling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

The Muses' Bower.

Bury Me in the Morning.

BY MR. HALL.

Bury me in the morning, mother,
Oh, let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere you leave me alone with night.
Alone in the night of the grave, mother,
'Tis a thought of terrible fear;
And you will be here all alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here;
So bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

You tell me of a Saviour's love, mother,
I feel it is in my heart—
But, oh! from this beautiful world, mother,
'Tis hard for the young to part;
For even to part when here, mother,
The soul is fain to stay;
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And Heaven seems far away,
Then bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

Never unclasp my hand, mother,
Till it falls away with thine—
Let me hold the pledge of thy love, mother,
Till I feel the love divine;
The love divine—oh! look, mother,
Above the beams I see—
And there an angel's face, mother,
Is smiling down on me,
So bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
And lead us to the light on high.

Distrust.

Distrust, thou art the curse of life
To many beings pure:
Unjust suspicions ever rife,
Engend'ring hate and deadly strife,
And thus thine aims secure.

A fiend in serpent's guise thou art,
And well thy part dost play;
Thy subtle poisons pierce the heart,
When friends enact a traitorous part,
And love and trust betray.

Oh! leave this earth; thy mission here
Is one of sin alone;
Dire discontent doth oft appear
To tempt the heart when thou art near.
Canst thou for this atone?

True confidence alone will yield
Content without alloy;
Its pure delights will be revealed
To loving hearts, till then concealed,
And doubting thoughts destroy.

Oh! haste thee now from sadden'd hearts,
Let truth assert her sway:
Thy base designs—thy cruel arts,
To innocence thy guilt imparts.
Unkind distrust, away!

The Story-Teller.

CONFESS A FAULT.

A Lesson for the Old and Young.

MR. BENJAMIN GOODWIN took his eldest son to the great city, for he had obtained, as he thought, an excellent place for his boy. It was a situation in the store of Mr. Andrew Phelps. Mr. Phelps was one of the heaviest merchants of the city; a dealer in cloths of all kinds, descriptions, qualities and quantities. He was one of those exact, nervous men who want no second say in the way. It was near noon when Mr. Goodwin entered the merchant's counting-room, leading his boy by the hand.

"I have brought my son, Mr. Phelps, as we had arranged, and I am sure you will find him punctual and faithful.

"Ah, Master Gilbert; ahem—yes, I like his looks. Hope he will prove all you wish."

As the merchant spoke in a matter of fact sort of way, he smiled kindly upon the boy, and then turning to the parent he resumed:

"Have you found a boarding place for him yet?"

"Yes, sir; he will board with his uncle—my wife's brother."

"Ah, that is fortunate. This great city is a bad place for boys without friends."

"Of course, sir," added Mr. Goodwin, "and yet I hope you will overlook his affairs a little."

"Certainly, what I can. But of course you are aware that I should see little of him when out of the store."

Mr. Goodwin said "of course," and there was a silence of some moments. The parent gazed down upon the floor a little while, and finally said:

"There has been nothing said yet, Mr. Phelps, about the pay."

"Pay?" repeated the merchant.

"Yes, sir; what are you willing to allow my son for his services?"

"Ah," said Mr. Phelps with a bland smile, "I see you are unacquainted with our customs. We never pay anything the first year."

"No pay?" uttered Mr. Goodwin, somewhat surprised. "But I am to pay Gilbert's board myself, and I thought of course you would allow him something for pocket-money."

"No, we never pay anything the first year. If you were going to send your son to an academy or college, you would not expect the teachers to pay him for his studying."

"No, sir."

"Just so it is here. We look upon our apprentice as a mercantile scholar, and for the first year he can be of little real benefit to us, though all the while he is reaping valuable knowledge to himself. Why, there are at this moment fifty youngsters whose wealthy parents would be glad to get them into the berth you have secured for your boy."

"Then you pay nothing," said the parent, rather sadly.

"Not the first year. This is our rule. We will teach him all we can, and at the end of that time we shall retain him if he is faithful and worthy, and pay him something."

"Never mind, my son," the parent said, when he and his child were alone. "You have clothes enough to last you through the year, and you can get along without much more. Here is one dollar. It is all I have over and above what I must use to get home; that will keep you in spending money for some time. But mind and be honest, my boy. Come home to me when you please; come in rags and filth, if it may be, but come with your truth and honor untarnished."

The boy wiped a tear from his eye as he gave the promise, and the father felt assured. It was arranged that Gilbert should have two vacations of a week each, one in the spring and one at Christmas, and then the parent left.

On the following morning Gilbert Goodwin entered the store to commence his duties. He gazed around upon the wilderness of cloth, and wondered where the people were who should buy all this; but he was disturbed in his reverie by a spruce young clerk, who showed him where the watering-pot and broom were, and informed him that his first duty in the morning was to sprinkle the floor. So at it the boy went, and when this was done he was set at work carrying bundles of cloth up stairs, where a man was piling them away.

And so Gilbert's mercantile scholarship was commenced. For a while he was home-sick, but the men at the store only laughed at him, and ere long he got rid of the feeling. A month passed away, and at the end of that time his dollar was spent. He had broken it at first to purchase a pocket-knife, which he could not do without. That took half of it. Then he had attended a scientific lecture, for which he had paid half of what was left, and the rest had dwindled away until now he was without a penny. But he bore up for a while. He saw that the boys in the neighboring stores had money to spend, but then he thought they had rich fathers. He knew that the generous parent had already burdened himself with more than he was able to bear with comfort to himself, so he would not send to him. And yet it was unpleasant to be without money; to be in that great city, where there was so much for amusement and profit, without even a penny to purchase a moment of enjoyment or a drop of extra comfort. No boy could be more faithful than Gilbert in the store. The clerks and salesmen all loved him, and Mr. Phelps often congratulated himself on having obtained an excellent apprentice. He worked early and late, and he worked hard—performed more physical labor than any one else in the store, if we except the stout Irish porter.

One evening after the store was closed, Gilbert stood on the iron steps with the key in his hand—for he was now entrusted with that important implement—when he was joined by a lad named Baker, who held the same position in an adjoining store that Gilbert did in Mr. Phelps'.

"Say, Gilbert, going to the concert to-night?" asked Baker.

"No; I can't."

"Can't! Why not?"

"Why, to tell the plain truth, Jim, I haven't got the money."

"Pooh! Come along. I'll pay the shot."

"But I do not wish to run in debt, Jim, for I may never pay you."

"Pay me? Who talked about paying? If I offer to pay, that's enough. Come along. It'll be a glorious concert."

"But I must go and get some supper."

But Gilbert could not go without letting his aunt know; so Baker walked round that way with him. Then they went to the restaurant; here Baker paid for the supper. He had several bank notes, and poor Gilbert gazed upon them with longing looks. Oh, if he could only have a little money! Say one dollar a week or one dollar in two weeks, how much happier he would feel! As soon as they had eaten supper, they went to the concert room, and Gilbert was charmed with the sweet music he heard. He fancied it had a noble influence upon him, and that it awoke a more generous impulse in his soul. But alas! how can a man or youth be over generous, with an empty pocket always?

From this time James Baker was Gilbert's firm friend, as the world goes. The latter told all his secrets to Jim, and in return he heard all his friend's.

"Say, Gil, how is it you never have any money?" Baker asked, as they were together one evening in front of the store, after having locked up.

"Why," returned Gilbert, with some hesitation, "to tell you the plain truth, my father is too poor. He has done enough for me now—more than he can well afford. He has never asked me to work on the farm, but he has sent me to school, and now he is paying my board while I learn to be a merchant. But my father is good if he is poor."

"Of course he is," warmly replied Baker. "That's where you find your good warm hearts, among the poor. But don't you make the store pay you for taking care of it?"

"No, Mr. Phelps pays nothing for the first year."

"Why, are you in earnest, Gil? Haven't you got any money for your hard work?"

"No, not a penny. Two dollars is all the money I have had since I have been here, and those my father gave me."

"Well, you're a moral improbability, a regular anomaly. Why, I make the store pay me something. Mind you, I don't call it stealing, for it isn't. My master receives the benefit of all my work, and I am entitled to something in return. He is rich while I am poor. My hard work turns money into his till, and shall I dig and delve and lug my life away for nothing? No. When I want a little money, I take it. Did I take enough to squander and gamble away, as some do, I should call it stealing; but I don't. Yet I must have something. How do you suppose our masters think we live without money? They don't think so; if they do, they must be natural born fools. That's all I've got to say about it."

"But how do you do it?" asked Gilbert, tremulously.

"How? Why sometimes I help myself to a few handkerchiefs, which I sell; and sometimes I take a gentle peep at the money drawer."

When Gilbert Goodwin went to his bed that night there was a demon with him. The tempter had come. For a long time there had been a shadowy, misty form hovering over him, but not until it had taken palpable shape, did he allow himself to reason on the subject, but not yet was his mind made up. On the following morning he met young Baker again, and he learned that all the apprentices on the street did the same thing.

A week passed on, and during that time Gilbert gave the tempter a home in his bosom. He daily pondered upon the amount of physical labor he performed. He saw all the others with money, and he wondered if any one could possibly get along without that circulating commodity. Finally the evil hour came. The constant companionship of young Baker had its influence, and the shaft had struck its mark. A bright-eyed, lovely girl had asked Gilbert to carry her to an evening's entertainment. The boy loved that girl—loved her with the whole ardor of his youthful soul—and he could not refuse her.

At noon he was left alone in the store. Several people came in, mostly tailors, and bought goods, paying cash. Gilbert did not stop to consider; the spell was upon him, and he kept a two dollar bill.

That afternoon he suffered much. He dared not look the clerks in the face, though he was sure that some of them did the same thing. In the evening he accompanied his fair companion to the entertainment, and though he tried to be happy, yet he could not.

That night the boy slept, and while he slept he dreamed that his father and mother came to him all pale and sad, and told him he had disgraced them forever.

On the following morning he entered the store as usual, and his duties were performed silently and sadly. The clerks asked him if he was sick, and he told them no. Toward the middle of the afternoon, Mr. Phelps came in and entered his counting-room. Gilbert watched him until he was alone, and then he moved toward the place. His heart beat wildly, and his face was as pale as death, but he did not hesitate. He entered the counting-room and sank into a chair.

"Gilbert, what is the matter?" asked the merchant, kindly.

The boy collected all his energies, and in a low, painful tone, he answered:

"I have come to tell you that I can remain here no longer, sir. I—I—"

"What! Going to leave me?" uttered the merchant in surprise, as the boy hesitated. "No, no, Gilbert. If you are sick you shall have a good physician. I can't lose you now."

"Hear me, sir," resumed the boy, somewhat emboldened by his master's kind tone, but yet speaking in great pain. "O, I must tell you, and I trust in your generous soul for pardon. But I cannot stay here. Listen, sir, and blame me if you will, but believe me not yet lost. My father is poor, too poor to keep me here. I have learned the ways of the city; I have longed for some of those innocent, healthy amusements which I have seen my companions enjoying. For weeks together I have been without a penny in my pocket, and at such times I have felt much shame in view of my extreme poverty. My father has given me two dollars—one when he left me here, and one when he came to visit me. But what was that? Nearly all of it went for small articles I absolutely needed. Lectures, concerts, and various other kinds of healthy entertainments were visited by my companions, but I could not go. At length the fatal knowledge was mine that others of my station had money for such things—money that they took from their employers without leave. I pondered upon it long and deeply, and in pondering I was lost. Yesterday I took two—dollars."

Here the poor boy burst into tears; but the merchant said not a word. In a few moments Gilbert resumed:

"You know the worst now. I took it, and a part of it I used last night; but O, I want no more such hours of agony such as I have passed since that time. Here is a dollar and a-half, sir. Take it, and when I get home I will send you the rest. O, let me go, for I cannot stay where temptation haunts me. Away in the solitude of my father's farm I shall not want the money I cannot have. You may say that I have had experience; but alas! that experience only tells me that while I remain here the tempter must be with me. I would not long for what I cannot possess. While I have wants and desires the wish must be present to gratify them. Let me go, sir; but oh, tell me not my shame!"

The boy stopped and bowed his head. The merchant gazed upon him in silence, and during that time a variety of shades passed over his countenance.

"Gilbert," he said at length, in a low, kind tone, "you must not leave me. For a few moments I will forget the difference in our stations, and speak as plainly as you have spoken. I have been in the wrong, I freely confess. I should have known that temptation was thrown in your way—a temptation that should not be cast in the way of any person, much less an unexperienced youth. Since you have been so nobly frank, I will be equally so. Forgive me the situation in which I placed you, and the past shall be forgotten. Until this moment I never thought seriously of this subject; I never realized how direct was the temptation thus placed before the apprentices of our houses. But I see it all now. I know that to a poor boy, who has no money, the presence of both money and costly amusements must be too fearful a temptation for ordinary youths. But you shall not leave.

"From this moment I shall trust you implicitly, and I shall love you for your noble disposition and fine sense of honor. I shall not fear to trust you henceforth, for you shall have pecuniary recompense somewhat commensurate with the labor you perform. I have often blessed the hour that brought you to my store, for I have seen in you a valuable assistant; and if I ever held a lingering doubt of your strict integrity, I shall hold it no more, for it requires more strength or moral purpose to acknowledge, unasked, a crime, than it does to refrain from committing one. Never again will I accept the labor of any person without paying him for it, and then if he is dishonest no blame can attach to me. You will not leave me, Gilbert?"

The boy gazed up into his employer's face, but for a while tears and sobs choked his utterance. Mr. Phelps drew him to his side and laying his hand upon the youth's head, he resumed:

"If I blame you for this momentary departure from strict honesty, the love I bear for your noble confession vastly more than wipes it all away. Henceforth you shall have enough for all your wants, and when the year is up we will make an arrangement that can but please you. What say you, will you stay?"

"If—if—I only knew that you will never abhor me for this—"

"Stop, Gilbert, I have spoken the truth and you need have no fear. I will pay you three dollars a week for your own amusement and instruction, and when you want clothes and other matters of like necessity, if you will speak to me you shall have them. All the past is forgotten, save your many virtues, and henceforth I know you only for what you shall prove."

Gilbert tried in vain to tell his gratitude, but the merchant saw it all; and with tears in his own eyes, he blessed the boy and then bade him go about his work.

The year passed away, and then another boy came to take Gilbert's place; for the latter took his station in the counting-room. But the new boy came not as the boys had come before. The merchant promised to pay him so much per week, enough for all practical purposes, and then he felt that he should not be responsible for the boy's honesty.

At the age of seventeen, Gilbert Goodwin took the place of the assistant bookkeeper, and at nineteen he took his place at the head of the counting-room; for to an aptness at figures and an untiring application to duty, he added strength of moral integrity which made his services almost invaluable.

And now he has grown up to be a man, and the bright-eyed girl who was so intimately connected with that one dark hour of his life, has been his wife several years. He is still in the house of Mr. Phelps, and occupies the position of business partner, the old merchant having given up work, and now trusting to his youthful associate. Gilbert Goodwin has seen many young men fall, and he has often shuddered in view of the wide road to temptation which is open to so many more; and he will have no person in his employ to whom he cannot afford to pay a sum sufficient to remove them from inevitable temptation.

The Sunny South.

KU-KLUX.

Objects and Aims of the Organization—General Demoralization at the South—Report of the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The Joint Select Committee will to-morrow report on the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States. The evidence taken in in Washington and South Carolina is submitted, as is also the report of the sub-Committee to digest reports of Executive officers of States. The testimony taken in other States is yet unprepared and will be submitted in a supplementary report.

The Committee say inquiry has been made into the commission of outrages, execution of the laws, dead legislation, official incompentency, corruption, &c. There is a remarkable concurrence of testimony that the courts and juries administer justice between man and man in all ordinary cases civil and criminal, but evidence is equally decisive that redress cannot be obtained against those who commit crimes in disguise and at night. The reasons assigned are the identification is difficult, almost impossible; that when this is arranged, the combinations and oaths of the order come in and release culprits by perjury, either upon the witness stand or in the jury box, and that the terror inspired by their acts as well as the public sentiment in their favor in many localities paralyzes the arm of the civil power. Numerous complaints were made of the incapacity of many of the inferior magistrates, and in several States the Governors are charged with abuse of the pardoning power, especially in favor of negroes, which will be considered subsequently.

The Committee trace, as far as they are able, the origin, extent, purposes and mode of operation of the Ku-Klux Klan, the time of whose organization is fixed in 1866, and the testimony in reference to which covers 1,400 pages of the report of the sub-committee of elections. In the Louisiana contested election cases in 1868, the object of the Ku-Klux was to oppose and reject the principles of the radical party as shown by the Constitution, to be accomplished by each member providing himself with a pistol, Ku-Klux gown and signal instruments. If corroborative evidence were needed, it could be found in the expressions made by these bandits to their victims when inflicting their scourgings upon men and their outrages upon women. That testimony is uniform, and out of their own mouths we condemn them, it must be on the ground of their hostility to the Government and to the enjoyment by the negro of the rights conferred on him by the amendment to the Constitution and by the laws which they are organized to oppose.

The refusal of a large portion of the wealthy and educated men to discharge their duties as citizens has brought upon them the same consequences which are being suffered in northern cities and communities from the neglect of their business and educated men to participate in all movements of the people which make up self-government. The citizen in either section who refuses or neglects from any motive to take his part in self-government, has learned that he must now suffer and help to repair the evils of bad government. The newly made voters of the South at the close of the war, it is testified, were kindly disposed towards their former masters. The feeling between them even yet seems to be one of confidence in all other than their political relations. The refusal of their former masters to participate in political reconstruction necessarily left the negroes to be influenced by others. Many of them were elected to office, and entered it with honest intention to do their duty, but were unfitted for its discharge. Through their instrumentality many unworthy white men, having obtained their confidence, also procured public positions. In legislative bodies this mixture of ignorant but honest men with better educated knaves, gave opportunity for corruption, and this opportunity has developed a state of demoralization, on this subject which may and does account for many of the wrongs of which the people justly complain. It is apparent at the same time that the demoralization is not confined to race, nativity or political creed, but presents specimens alike in the negro, the carpet-bagger and the white native citizen of both parties.

These remarks are not applicable to all the reconstructed States. They are to several of them. Taking South Carolina as an illustration, and it is certainly as bad in these respects as any of the States, and there can be no doubt that venality and corruption in the Legislature prevailed largely there, they are spoken of as existing by men of all parties, and seem to be conceded. Certainly this instance is almost universally believed by the people of the State. With such material in the Legislature, and such views of virtue outside, as are showed to have prevailed, corruption was inevitable. We point to the results of opinion in South Carolina, in the fact that the negroes in nine counties of the State in which Ku-Klux violence prevailed to such an extent as to call for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in them, are according to the testimony of Judge Carpenter, much more intelligent than in any other part of the State. The fact that they are so, when placed alongside of the list of men murdered and maltreated in these counties, demonstrates that it requires the strong arm of the government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, to keep the peace and prevent this threatened, rather to stay this initiated, war of races until the experiment which it has inaugurated, and which many southern men pronounce now, and many more have sworn shall be made a failure, can be determined in peace. The race so recently emancipated, against which banishment or serfdom is thus decreed, but which has been clothed by the Government with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, ought not to be left, hereafter, without protection against the hostilities and sufferings it has endured in the past, as long as the legal arm and constitutional powers of the government are adequate to afford it. Communities suffer such evils and influenced by such extreme feeling may be slow to learn that relief can come only from a ready obedience to and support of constituted authority. Looking to the modes provided by law for the redress of all the grievances, that the Southern communities do not seem to yield this ready obedience at once should not deter the friends of good government in both sections from hoping and working for that end. Northern communities, exasperated by delay and insubordination, may be reminded that the elements of the two societies are widely different, composed of those who a few years since ruled the State and enacted obedience to their will from their slaves, and held absolute sway over the votes of their white dependents, but who are now reduced in influence and in wealth by the events of the war, and of the poor white who has found himself, as he supposes, degraded by the elevation of the negro to political equality with him, his vote before having been the chief badge of his superiority over the negro, of not only voting but ruling the State, in office with or over his former master, or struggling with the evils of poverty in beginning life for himself after the best years of his life have been spent in the service of others. All these elements beget feelings, and result in disorders to which Northern communities are strangers. The strong feeling which led to the rebellion and sustained brave men, however mistaken, in resisting the government which demanded their submission to its authority, the sincerity of whose belief was attested by their enormous sacrifice of life and treasure, this feeling cannot be expected to subside at once nor in years. It required full forty years to develope disaffection into sedition, and sedition into treason. Should we not be patient if in less than ten we have a prospect of seeing so many who were armed enemies becoming obedient citizens? Should we not give all encouragement to those who manifest a disposition now to become such, especially when it is shown that in many sections well disposed men were deterred by fear of the power of an armed and desperate conspiracy from affording aid to the authorities in enforcing the law? But while we invoke this forbearance and conciliation, fully recognizing that they form far the largest part of the Southern people, reluctant obedience is all that is to be hoped for. Let it be understood that less than obedience the government cannot accept. Obedient citizens they cannot be considered who, themselves complaining of bad laws, excuse or encourage masked or armed mobs that override all law. Brave and magnanimous enemies even they cannot be reckoned, who permit remnants of rebellious feeling, the animosities of race or bitterness of political partnership, to degrade the soldiers of Lee and Johnston into cowardly midnight prowlers and assassins, who scourge and kill the poor and defenceless. Against all such crimes, as well as against incompetency and corruption in office, the power of all intelligent citizens and of the courts of justice should be invoked and united. And appealing for patience and forbearance in the North while time and these powers are doing their work, we would also appeal to the good sense of Southern men, if they sincerely desire to accomplish political reform through a change in the negro vote. If their theory is true that he votes solidly now for the Republican party and is kept there by his ignorance and by deception, all that is necessary to keep him there is to keep up their countenance of the Ku-Klux organization. Having the rights of a citizen and voter, neither of these rights can be abrogated by whipping him. If his political opinions are erroneous, he will not take kindly to the opposite creed when its apostles continue to use the scourge on himself and outrage his wife and children. If he is ignorant, he will not be educated by burning his school houses and exiling his teachers. If he is wicked, he will not be made better by banishing to Liberia his religious teachers. If the resuscitation of the State is desired by his labor, neither will it be secured by a prosecution which depopulates townships, and prevents the introduction of new labor and of capital.

The law of 1871 has been effective in suppressing for the present, to a great extent, the operations of masked and disguised men in North and South Carolina. Bills have also been found by grand juries in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, but comparatively few, if any, of the defendants in the last named States have yet been tried. The apparent cessation of operations should not lead to the conclusion that the community would be safe if protective measures were withdrawn. These should be continued until there remains no further doubt of the actual suppression and disarming of the wide-spread and dangerous conspiracy. The result of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in South Carolina shows that where the membership mysteries and power of the organization has been kept concealed, this is the most and perhaps the only effective remedy for its suppression. And in view of its cessation and resumption of hostilities at different times, of its extent and power, and that in several of the States where it exists the Courts have not yet held terms at which cases can be tried, we recommend that the power conferred on the President by the fourth section of that act be extended until the end of the next session of Congress. In view, also, of the large number of indictments found in the several courts under this act, which yet remain untried and of the evident encouragement derived from the belief that the present United States courts cannot possibly reach and try them within any reasonable time, we recommend such an increase of the judiciary of the United States, by districts and circuits in the States shown to be affected by these disorders, as in the judgment of Congress will secure speedy and certain justice to be administered, and leave no hope of impunity to criminals by the law's delay.

The continuance of disabilities is the only cause not yet considered. No man under disabilities has avowed himself as either committing or encouraging outrages for that reason, and no member of the organization has justified their acts on that ground. It is one of the pretexts made by those who were willing to urge any plausible excuse for outrages which admit of none, but to remove alleged impediments to local government encountered by the existence of disabilities to hold office, and being satisfied that there should be a general removal of them with proper conditions and exceptions, we recommend the passage of a law for that purpose, agreeing in the recommendation made by the President to exclude from its benefit any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the government. In this connection we wish to say, that as disregard of law has been an evil so largely complained of, and so widely extended in the insurrectionary States, no encouragement should be given to those who have accepted office in defiance of the existence of these constitutional disabilities, or have elected to office men whom they knew to be excluded by them.

The document concludes with the report of Representative Stevenson, from the sub-Committee on debts and election laws of the late insurrectionary States, the substance of which has been already published.

Reading for the Million.

Woman Suffrage.

With a view to moving in the matter before the coming Constitutional Convention, the following petition is now being circulated and signed in Philadelphia:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

Your petitioners, citizens of the United States, would respectfully represent that we believe that women will be restrained of their just rights as citizens of the State if they shall be denided representation in the coming Constitutional Convention and a voice in the formation of the supreme law affecting their lives, liberties, and properties; and therefore pray your honorable bodies;

That in all legislation providing for or regulating said convention, you will recognize the citizenship of women, and explicitly provide that qualifications of electors and delegates shall be without regard to sex.

The petitions are open for signatures at the rooms of the Pennsylvania Woman-Suffrage Association, No. 700 Arch street, from ten to one o'clock, daily.

In this connection it may not be amiss, and will certainly be interesting, to briefly recapitulate the testimony of Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, on the influence of the feminine element in the politics and legislation of that Territory. Governor Campbell has been in Philadelphia for the past week, and in conversation, private and public, has fully and definitely stated his impressions; and as a careful and intelligent observer his statements have the value of the evidence of an expert in the courts. Women suffrage became the law in Wyoming by a Republican vote in the legislature, and the enfranchised voters have never forgotten to whom they owe their new franchise. There is a lesson in this. As grand jurors the women immediately made themselves felt, and with them the inquest of the county became at once in fact what it was in name. The liquor laws were promptly enforced and disorderly houses mercilessly presented. As petit jurors they incline to a severe construction of their duties. It is noteworthy that a man was never convicted of homicide in Wyoming until women entered the jury-box, and the first homicide case tried before a jury among whom were women resulted in a verdict of guilty. At the polls the women cast their votes now without exciting remark or even attention, their presence, if having any influence at all, having the same that it does in the parlor—refining and relieving the harsher features and manners of the occasion. These statements are facts, not opinions, and as such have peculiar weight in the deliberation or argument of a question which will speedily call for decision at our hands.—*Phila. Press.*

One Thing at a Time.

A great many things may be well done, provided that only one thing at a time is attempted. Many active, energetic people suffer their lives to waste, simply because they are without method of any kind.—True, they are busy, and fussy, and fidgetty, and full to the bursting with all manner of plans and projects; but while agonizing with the pains of parturition, they seldom bring any matters of importance to birth. They should recollect that good deeds are not produced in litters, but are laid down on a solid basis, after the order of steps ascending toward the summit of a pyramid.

As a rule, the first thing to be done is that of immediate, present duty. It should be done to-day, and not be postponed until to-morrow. It should be done now, and not when one feels more like trying it.—The body is lazy. The mind is often sluggish; but to will is to do. The will has imperial force in men of will, who firmly resolve to rule themselves, and so far as they can, all the circumstances around them.

Few things worthy of being done can be accomplished without hard work. Shiftless people are cowardly. They shrink from contests with difficulty or hardship. They run for refuge to the quicksands of idle hope.

Full of wishes, they imagine that, somehow, luck will fill their hands with benefits. And so they dream and wonder how others get along, and why they do not.—Life oozes out nothing but stagnation and decay for all such cowardly spirits that dare not compete for the prizes of diligent industry.

Hard work grows easy and becomes a pleasure to all who have felt the stimulus of its medical charms. One task well done makes the next lighter. The ancient Syracusan, who began by carrying the calf, found himself able to carry the grown up bullock with ease. "One thing at a time, and courage." These make life pleasant and fruitful.

A Sensible Resolve.

"Did you ever hear, sir, how it was that Edwards, the mason gave up drinking?" said a workman to his employer one day; when he was talking to him about the evils of intemperance.

"No said the latter; "how was it?"

"Well one day Edwards was drinking in a public house, when the landlord's wife came to call her husband to dinner.

"'What's for dinner?' said the man.

"'Roast goose,' replied his wife.

"'Is there apple sauce?' he asked.

"'No.'

"'Well, go and make some; I don't eat goose without apple-sauce.'

"Edwards was so impressed with the scene he had witnessed, when the woman had left to prepare this delicacy, that for the first time in his life, he began to think what a fool he had been.

"'Here's this man,' said he to himself, 'can't eat his dinner of roast goose without apple-sauce, while my poor wife and children at home are glad to get a herring for their dinners, and very often can't have that. Whose money, I should like to know, goes to provide this fellow with good things? Mine, and that of other fools like me. Well, what's done can't be undone. It's of no use crying over spilt milk, but that fellow shan't dine off roast goose at my expense.'

"So he paid his reckoning, and walked out of that public house, never to enter it again."

A SHORT time ago, a lady and gentleman were married very quietly in the country, and proceeded in their carriage to spend their honeymoon among the lakes, the gentleman giving strict orders to his Irish footman on no account to state to inquirers that they were married. When leaving the first inn on the road the happy couple were much astonished and annoyed to find the servants all assembled, and, pointing to the gentleman, mysterously exclaiming, "That's him! that's him! that's the man!" On reaching the next stage the indignant master told the servant that he had impressed upon him as a secret, and that he had told the servants at the last inn that they were a newly married couple. 'Be jabers, an' it's not true your honor,' replied the servant. 'I tould the whole kit that yer honor and yer honor's lady (God bless her!) wouldn't be married yet for a fortnight!"

The Home Circle.

The Song of the Tired Servant.

One more day's work for Jesus,
One less of life for me!
But Heaven is nearer
And Christ is dearer
Than yesterday to me,
His love and light
Fill all my soul to-night.

One more day's work for Jesus;
How glorious is my King!
'Tis joy, not duty
To speak his beauty;
My soul mounts on the wing
At the mere thought
How Christ her life had brought.

One more day's work for Jesus,
Yes, and a weary day.
But heaven shines clearer,
And rest comes nearer
At each step of the way;
And Christ is all—
Before his face I fall,

O blessed work for Jesus!
O rest at Jesus' feet!
There toil seems pleasure,
My want is treasure,
And pain for Him looks sweet.
Lord, if I may,
I'll serve thee more another day.

Vanity of Vanities! All is Vanity.

Dr. Matthew Arnold, of Rugby, said "He read the newspapers to see how God governed the world;" and Dr. David Nelson, of Missouri, used to say, "He would watch for the Lord, if no one else did!" Let us hear "the voice of the Lord" in a recent event.

But a few days ago, in England, a young man of th

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 28, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and as Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ The Japanese are still snow-bound in Utah.

☞ Charles Munroe, the notorious emigrant swindler, of New York, has been sent to the penitentiary for five years.

☞ Col. Thomas A. Scott has been elected President of the Texas Pacific Railroad in place of Marshall O. Roberts, resigned.

☞ An election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and other State officers, takes place in New Hampshire on the 12th prox.

☞ The Johnstown *Tribune* of last week hoists the names of Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. John Scott as its choice for President and Vice President.

☞ The Clearfield County Convention instructed its delegate to the Republican State Convention to vote for Col. Francis Jordan for Governor. The Jordan column is looming up.

☞ A fire at Selinsgrove, Pa., on the night of the 21st inst., destroyed thirteen dwellings, five stores, a Baptist church, and twelve stables and barns. Loss estimated at $100,000.

☞ Dr. B. B. Hamlin, will deliver his popular Lecture, "Learning to Read," in the M. E. Church, of this place, on next Tuesday evening. Persons desiring a rare treat will be on hand.

☞ The Labor Reformers met in Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday last, and nominated David Davis, of Illinois, for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice President.

☞ The Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate has issued his warrant for an election in the Fifth Senatorial District, to be held on March 15th, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Evans.

☞ The Committee drawn in the McClure-Gray contest consists of Harry White, David Mumma, and L. T. Fitch, Republicans, and A. H. Dill, C. R. Bucknlew, T. D. Davis and A. G. Broadhead, Democrats.

☞ Every broken down trickster and political corruptionist, in the country, is crying "Reform!" It is the old cry of "stop thief!"

"When the devil was sick.
The devil a monk would be,
When the devil got well,
The devil a monk was he."

☞ The States of Indiana and Missouri—the latter the home of Carl Schurz—have declared in favor of Gen. Grant. The people are for Grant and have made up their minds that he shall be re-nominated, the whinings of disappointed soreheads to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ We call attention to a synopis of the Report of the majority of the Committee "on the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States," published on the outside of to-day's JOURNAL. It tells a tale of horror, deviltry and bloodshed, only equalled by the horrors of La Vendee. Give it a careful perusal.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* made its appearance, on Monday morning, the 19th inst., in a new suit. It is an excellent fit. The *Dispatch* is a very good newspaper and is well patronized. The only objection we find to it, is, that the *Commercial* reaches here always six hours earlier. Why is this?

☞ The Venango *Citizen* proposes Senator John Scott for Vice President, as the most acceptable candidate to Pennsylvania that can be named. "A scholar and statesman," says the *Citizen*, "of broad and liberal views, an undoubted Republican, and known for his honesty of purpose and integrity of character, nothing it seems to us could be done which would add more strength to the Republican party than for the National Convention to place his name on the ticket for the Vice Presidency."

☞ The Republicans of Bradford county, among the most incorruptible and steadfast in the country, at their late County Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we refer with pride and satisfaction to the wise administration of National affairs by General Grant. Under his guidance the material prosperity of the country has advanced; the national honor and credit have been maintained, the public debt has been reduced, taxation lessened, and honesty in the collection of the revenue enforced. That his renomination is demanded by the people who recognize in him a President who has no policy except the good of his country.

Resolved, That our confidence in Governor Geary is unshaken, and that we cordially approve his administration.

Resolved, That our United States Senators, General Cameron and Hon. John Scott, are entitled to the gratitude of the Republican party for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

☞ It will be necessary for the next general Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to elect a number of Bishops. "Death, which loves a shining mark, has been aiming a whole quiver of arrows" at them, and the whole number of available ones can be counted upon the digits of your right hand. This being the case more Bishops will have to be elected to meet the increased and constantly increasing labors. It is with no little pride and pleasure that we nominate our learned and distinguished townsman—DR. B. B. HAMLIN—for one of the vacancies. DR. HAMLIN is eminently qualified, learned, able, industrious, liberal and judicious, and if elected would reflect great honor upon the Church.

THE MAGNITUDE AND MINUTIÆ OF THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Thirty-one thousand post offices, fifty-one thousand miles of railroad mail routes, twenty-one thousand miles of steamboat mail routes, one hundred and seventy thousand miles of other routes, on which the mails are required to be carried with "celerity, certainty and security," requiring, altogether, an annual transportation of mails over one hundred and seven-and-a-half millions of miles of mail routes, are facts which enable the mind to grasp but faintly, the magnitude of the General Post Office Department of the United States. Then look at the rapid yearly increase of this Department: The new post routes by rail put in operation during 1869 embraced 3,519 miles; in 1870, the increase was 4,190 miles, and in 1871, it amounted to 6,107 miles, thus adding, in the aggregate 13,816 miles to the 36,018 miles in operation on the 1st of July, 1868. Here is an increase in three years of 38 per cent, and in the last year alone of 17 per cent. These are significant evidences, first, of the magnitude of the country, the general diffusion of intelligence, and the vastness of its internal commerce; and secondly, they afford the very best proof of the amazingly rapid development of the country under our present judicious system of protection to all our home industries, and to the working classes.

And while this remarkable progress is made in the postal extension and facilities within the Union, our foreign postal system has undergone vast and most important improvements during the last few years. Take for illustration the reductions made by recent postal conventions, in the rates of postage to foreign countries. Below we have the rates of the usual half-ounce letter between the States and the principal foreign countries, as charged December 31, 1867, April 1, 1869, and November 1, 1870, respectively, together with an additional column showing the reduction:

COUNTRIES.	Dec. 31, 1867. cts	April 1, 1869. cts	Nov. 1, 1870. cts	Reduct'n ⅝ + ct.
Argentine Republic	25	25	18	7
Australia	33	22	16	17
Austria	15	10	7	8
Belgium	27	15	10	17
Bolivia	34	34	22	12
Brazil	20	20	15	5
British Columbia	10	10	6	4
Buenos Ayres	25	25	18	7
Canada, Dominion	10	6	6	4
Chili	34	34	22	12
China	55	27	24	31
Denmark	18	13	10	8
East Indies	59	32	27	32
Ecuador	34	34	22	12
Egypt	35	20	15	20
German States, (direct)	15	10	7	8
Greece	33	28	18	20
Holland	27	15	10	17
Italy	40	15	10	30
Japan	59	32	27	32
New Zealand	33	22	16	17
Norway	38	21	15	23
Paraguay	22	25	18	7
Peru	34	34	22	12
Portugal	45	34	28	17
Russia	35	20	15	20
Sandwich Islands	10	10	6	4
Spain	45	34	28	17
Sweeden	34	21	14	20
Switzerland	42	15	10	32
Turkey	35	20	15	20
Great Britain	24	12	6	18
Uruguay	25	25	18	7

These are grand results; and they are fraught with immense benefits not only to our commercial relations with the world, but to the millions of families already here and those coming to our shores, leaving relatives and friends beyond the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, with whom they are in regular correspondence. But we cannot dwell upon this noble achievement of cheap ocean postage, only to say that the day is not far distant when the ocean postage will be still further reduced to the uniform charge of two, or at most three cents per half ounce.

We shall now glance briefly at other branches of the General Post Office Department, and note the extent and progress made in each within a very brief period.

THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The money-order system was unknown in the United States up to the first of November, 1864. From that time to the end of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1871,) there were 2,076 money-order offices put in operation. On the 31st July, 1871, there were 376 additional money-order offices established, making together 2,452 of these business-facilitating offices now in operation. The immense benefits of this modern improvement may be gathered from the fact that the number of domestic money-orders issued and paid, during the last year, was 2,121,664, amounting in value to $41,705,667.03. Compared with the previous year the increase is a fraction over 23 per cent. Small as are the charges for transmission of funds through this channel, the profits accruing to the Department from this source from its inception down to the end of the last fiscal year were $337,419.86.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

A vigorous start has been made toward the completion of a comprehensive system of international postal money-orders. The first arrangement was made with Switzerland, and went into operation September 1, 1869. To the close of the last fiscal year, a period of twenty-two months, the amount of orders issued by United States offices for payment in Switzerland was $60,679.26, and the amount of orders paid on remittances from that country was $32,454.45.

The next similar arrangement was made with Great Britain, and went into operation October 2, 1871. From that date to October 28, a period of four weeks, the value of the orders sent to that country was $63,061.13, and of those received the value was $14,684.19, showing most conclusively the necessity, the convenience and the importance of this arrangement for the transmission of money in small sums and at a low cost for conveyance. A similar arrangement is now about completed with Germany, to go into operation October 1, 1872. And so the system will be extended between the United States and all other nations with which we are connected by commerce or immigration.

THE FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

This is another modern improvement, and its benefits are acknowledged wherever it has been introduced. Here are some of the returns: During the last year the free delivery system has been in operation in fifty-two of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results:

Number of letter carriers,	1,419
Mail letters delivered,	$112,612,693
Local letters delivered,	27,045,760
Newspapers delivered,	32,610,353
Letters collected,	113,287,602
Amount paid carriers, &c.	$1,353,923.23
Postage on Local Matter	$758,120.78

This is the result of last year's experience, and it indicates a large increase, over the previous year, showing conclusively that the new system is fully appreciated by the public.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

Here is another modern improvement in postal expedition, the importance of which cannot be over estimated. The cars appropriated for this service, are fitted up as traveling post offices, with everything complete to secure expedition in receiving, sorting, distributing, making-up and delivering mails along the routes. These post offices now travel over 27,596 miles daily, or 10,072,540 miles annually, by railway and steamboat routes. The number of clerks employed last year was 513, at a cost of $442,600. The system is now being extended.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The total number of letters exchanged during the last year with foreign countries was 20,295,998, an increase of 1,936,620 over the number reported for 1870. Of this number 10,461,868 were sent from, and 9,834,130 were received in, the United States. The rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries in 1871 over 1870, was 10¼ per cent., while the decrease in the amount of postages, owing to the reduced rates, was 11 2-3 per cent. This will be more than overcome this year by the great increase in the number of letters carried.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The recent improvements in reference to the management of the dead letter office, have resulted in an earlier return of uncalled-for letters back to their writers.—Formerly letters not called for did not get back to the writers earlier than from three to six months after they were written and mailed. Now they are usually returned in from thirty to forty days.

The number of dead letters received at the dead letter office in Washington, during the last year, was as follows:

Ordinary letters	2,931,224
Drop	492,300
Unmailable	373,363
Hotel	26,732
Fictitious	66,264
Registered	6,162
Returned from foreign countries	77,010
Foreign letters	221,673
Total	4,194,748

Of these 18,577 contained money in sums of $1.00 and upwards, amounting in the aggregate to $78,812.98; of which 17,082 letters, containing $74,420.90 were delivered to the writers or persons addressed. The number enclosing less than $1.00 was 14,956, containing $3,808.92, of which $12,413, containing $3,094.90 were delivered to the writers, and 2,543 letters, containing $714.02 were filed for reclamation.

The number of dead letters containing bank checks, drafts, deeds, &c., was 19,193, of the nominal value of $3,075,869.23; of which 17,905 of the nominal value of $2,855,030.31 were delivered to the owners, and 1,288, of the nominal value of $220,838.92, were outstanding or filed for reclamation.

The number of packages and letters containing jewelry, books, and other property was 6,498, of which 4,298 were delivered, and 2,200 were filed for reclamation. The number containing photographs was 42,119, of which 36,544 found owners, and 5,575 were filed.

Of the unavailable letters 301,472 were detained for postage, not being pre-paid, as required by law. They were either wholly unpaid, were not pre-paid one full rate, or were stamped with illegal or revenue stamps; 68,373 were misdirected, the post office, State, or some necessary part of the address being omitted; and 3,518 had no address whatever.

We have ever been opposed to the law that compels a postmaster to retain and return to the dead letter office, any letter or mail matter, because of a deficiency in, or the entire absence of pre-payment. Serious and most aggravating consequences have resulted from this practice. It would be much more reasonable to *allow the letter, or paper, or package to go forward to its destination, under a charge of double rates to be paid by the recipient.* The inconsistency of the law may be inferred from the fact that all unpaid letters for Canada are *passed on without any detention;* while unpaid letters mailed for any part of our own country, are *sent to the dead letter office!*

PROSPECTIVE PROGRESS.

Efforts will be continued for a reduction of postage between France and the United States, and for greater reductions of postage on letters to and from Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and for a penny postage system with Great Britain.

The penny postal card, now in use in England, is also under consideration. By this system a card containing a message, or other information written on one side, and the address of the party for whom it is intended, inscinted upon the other side, will be carried from one part of any city to another, by the letter carriers, or from one part of city or country to another, through the mails, for one cent.

Another, and by far the most important improvement under contemplation, is to make the telegraph a part of the postal system. England and other European countries, are ahead of us in this matter; but there is good reason to believe that the telegraphs of this country will, ere long, be so controlled by the General Post Office Department, as to secure to the public the transmission of correspondence by telegraph, at about one-fourth of the rates now charged by independent corporations.

Post Office Saving Banks are contemplated. The system was introduced into England in 1861 and has so far proved to be a great success, the Government having now on deposit, as the saving of the people, $80,000,000, for which depositors receive 2½ per cent interest, per annum. In the United States 4 per cent could be allowed to depositors. All deposits received at the post offices are to be forwarded to the U. S. Treasury, and by that department invested in U. S. securities. The system has safety and economy to recommend it to the people, and if introduced it could not fail to become universally popular.

THE P. M. GENERAL.

We have thrown together, in brief compass, a mass of information upon the magnitude and operations of the General Post Office Department, which gives employment to 43,954 persons, including clerks, carriers, contractors, postmasters, messengers and mail agents. The whole system is controlled by one central head, the Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL, to whom the public are mainly indebted for the greater portion of the improvements indicated above, and introduced or extended during his administration, as well as those, in prospect, referred to as now under consideration, and only awaiting the action of Congress for authority to put them in operation.

In conclusion, while the State and Treasury departments have accomplished great results, during the last three years, the post office department has achieved a success equal to either, and far beyond that of any former period in its history.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Tariff in the Senate and in the House—Probable action of the Pennsylvania Delegation on the proposed reduction of Duty on Iron, Steel and Metals—The Income Tax to be Continued—The New Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1872.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The substitute for the House bill of last session, repealing the duties on coal and salt, which was reported from the Senate Finance Committee on the 16th of January last, and re-committed, was again reported on Wednesday last, with the following amendments, making additional changes in the tariff:

Slack or culm coal, or such as will pass through ⅜ of an inch screen, 25 cents per ton.

Minerals or bituminous substances in a crude state, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Cleaned rice 1½ cents per pound.

Uncleaned rice, 1 cent per pound.

Paddy rice, ⅔ of a cent.

Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel.

Hides and skins, not otherwise provided for, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Laths 15 cents, and shingles 35 cents per thousand.

Empty casks and barrels, sugar box s ooks and wooden packing boxes, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Fruit and ornamental trees, plants, shrubs and flower and garden seeds, 20 per cent.

Pig and bar lead 1½ cent per pound; lead dross and ore, 1 cent per pound; lead sheets, pipes or shot, 2½ cents per pound; molten lead, 1½ cent per pound; old lead, fit only for manufacture, 1 cent per pound.

Ginger 3 cents per pound; preserved or pickled ginger, and essence of ginger, 35 per cent.

Hemp, flax or jute twine, 25 per cent.; hemp yarn, 4 cents per pound.

Cotton or flax nets, fishing, dip or scoop, 30 per cent.

Seines of any kind, 4½ cents per pound.

Prepared or manufactured cocoa, 3 cents per pound.

Iron wire, cloth and netting, duty equal to duty on same gauge wire, with 15 per cent. in addition; and if painted, japanned or otherwise coated, 25 per cent.

In the second Section, making a reduction of 10 per cent. from the present rate on certain articles after the first of July next, the following articles and no others are enumerated:

Manufactures of cotton or of which cotton is the component or chief value; all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, and manufactures wholly or in part of the same; all manufactures of silk, which are not subject to 60 per cent duty; all iron and steel and manufactures thereof of which either is the component part or chief value, except pig iron and steel rails; all metals not otherwise provided for, and all manufactures of metals; earthenware, glass and glassware; unwrought pipe clay, fine clay, kaolin and fullers' earth; all leather, all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn and leather, and of which either is component or chief value: all manufactures of India rubber, gutta percha or straw; and oilcloths of all descriptions.

The third section is entirely new, and provides that the sixth section of the tariff act of March 3, 1865, shall not apply to the articles mentioned in the wool-tariff bill of March 2, 1867.

The fourth section places the following articles on the free list, in addition to those already specified in the bill prior to its re-committal, and heretofore published:

Adiantum, alabaster and spar; aluminum or aluminium; gum, or grains of amoniac; American manufactures, the following, to wit, casks, barrels, or carboys, and other vessels and grainbags, manufactured in the United States, if exported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of intention to return the same empty; anelineoil; animals brought into the United States temporarily, and for a period not exceeding six months, for exhibition or competition, and animals specially imported for breeding purposes; annatto, and all extracts thereof; annatto seed; antimony ore and crude sulphuret; arsenic in all forms; assafœtida, balm of Gilead, all crude medicinal balsams; bamboo reeds, if no further manufactured than cut into lengths for canes and umbrellas; bamboos unmanufactured; barley, pearl or hulled; bed feathers and downs; bees in swarms or plain hives; black tares; bones not manufactured; bones burnt, calcined, ground or steamed; books, which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at date of importation; Brazil paste; cameos, not set; crude camphor; castor or castoreum; catgut strings for musical instruments; China root, crysolite, cinnabar, native or artificial; clippings and waste of brass, bronze or Dutch metal, if only for remanufacture; ore of cobalt; medicinal cocoa wine; old copper taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled to repair in foreign ports; cowhage down; crocus colcothar; curling stones or quoits; dyeing; all barks, berries, flowers, nuts, plants, woods, and substances of all kinds used exclusively for dyeing; emory; ore or rock; feldspar, felting-stones; febrine in all forms; living fish; flints, and ground flint-stone; fossils; living fowls; unmanufactured furs of all kinds; fur waste; garancine; gelatine, prepared exclusively for culinary purposes; grease not otherwise provided for; gunny bags and gunny cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture; gut and worm-gut for whip and other cords; salted guts; hair of horse, cattle and hogs, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured; hide cuttings, raw, for glue stock; hide rope; bones and whetstones; Indian hemp; India or Malacca joints; jute buts; jalap, crude jalap resin; unmanufactured jutes; all leaves otherwise unprovided for; loadstones; logwood and crude decoctions; lunar; caustic; moles, madder and mungelet; magnets; crude marrow; all medicinal barks, flowers, &c., not otherwise named; murlate of tin and tin crystals; mustard seed; nux-vomica and its crude resin; cocoa and Brazil nuts; green or preserved olives; orphiment; paints—Berlin blue, Chinese blue, Dutch pink, ivory black, woodlake; (all the others specified in bill as last reported are retained in the free list except mineral kermes;) paper stock of every description, perses, potters' composition, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, resinus substances for like uses, with gum-copal, not otherwise provided for; root flour, saffron and safflower and their extracts; crude sage; salep, shale, shark skins, snails, St. John's beans, crude tamarinds, Barbadoes tar; tar and pitch from the pine; pig, bar, block, and grain tin; tin liquor and all salts of tin not otherwise provided for; umbrella sticks in the rough; vanella beans or plants; game and game meats of all kinds, raw or salted; wafers, shoemakers, Brazilian bay, or myrtle and Chinese wax; willows prepared for basket-makers' use; yarns, zaffer; zinc, old and only to be remanufactured.

The following articles were on the free list of the bill, as previously reported, but they are omitted in the bill as amended:

Bay or laurel oil, putty, all forms of potash, Rochelle salts, snakeroot, sulphate of magnesia, and tin crystals.

The reader will observe that the Finance Committee adheres to its former action in retaining a part of the duties on tea and coffee, coal and salt, and *all the present duties on pig iron and steel rails.* The reduction of 10 per cent. of the duties on other kinds of iron, steel and metal, will be opposed by Senator Scott and other members of the Pennsylvania delegation, who will have a very large support from the members from all parts of the country. The proposed reduction will, it is believed, be abandoned. And as an offset to the retention of all of the present duty on these articles, Senator Scott and many of those who are opposed to a reduction of the duty on iron, steel and metals, will introduce and support an amendment transferring tea and coffee to the free list, a change which all but free traders and revenue reformers desire to see made. On Monday, two weeks from to-day, the bill will be taken up and considered.

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet made their report on the tariff; but a member of the House last week introduced a resolution to place tea and coffee on the free list, which was done by a large vote. A similar motion was made in reference to coal and salt, but the vote was in favor of continuing the duties as at present imposed.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Committee of Ways and Means have decided to recommend to the House to continue the Income tax for another year.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles Hale, of Boston, Mass., having satisfied the Senate that the charges made against him, of a dereliction of duty while Consul in Egypt, were without foundation, he was confirmed last week, as Assistant Secretary of State, and has received his commission.

N. H. P.

Romeo in a Rage.

Terrible Scene in a Menagerie—The Elephant Romeo Attacks His Keeper—An Exciting and Perilous Situation—The Man Finally Rescued and the Brute Subdued—Another Incident of Life at Forepaugh's Menagerie.

Out at Twenty-second and Bolton streets yesterday transpired another terrible combat with an infuriated beast in which a human life was nearly sacrificed. At this place, as our readers know from the account in Wednesday's *Press*, are located the winter quarters of Adam Forepaugh's menagerie, an establishment containing every variety of bird and beast.

ROMEO MAD.

Yesterday morning Mr. George Forepaugh, keeper of the celebrated elephant Romeo, who is known to be the most vicious animal ever publicly exhibited, and whose title among showmen is the "champion mankiller," entered the building as usual to attend to the wants of his huge pet. The brute was apparently in the best of moods, and Mr. Forepaugh apprehended no danger. However this fancied security, while peering through an aperture at the performance of some members of the troupe who were exercising in the ring attached to the building Mr. Forepaugh was reminded of Romeo's presence and dangerous instincts by suddenly finding himself encircled in the coils of

THE TRUNK

of the animal. In an instant the unlucky man was hurled through the air with tremendous force, in his ascent reaching the roof of the stable. Fortunately he fell on a pile of blankets. But he was now in more imminent danger than ever—directly under the feet and completely in the power of the infuriated beast. A single tramp, one blow from the terrible trunk, and he was a dead man. In this perilous situation, with the weapon of the treacherous animal raised to deliver the blow, relief came from Mr. Charles Forepaugh, who was in the rear part of the stable.

A COURAGEOUS MAN.

With rare presence of mind and unusual courage this man seized an immense pitchfork, with which Romeo is occasionally tamed into submission, and dealt the mad monster thrust after thrust. Writhing with pain the brute turned upon his assailant, but his chains prevented him from reaching him. Howling with rage he essayed to deal the new-comer a deadly blow, but, alert and active, this gentleman continued his merciless thrusts until the flanks of the beast streamed with blood. All the time Mr. George Forepaugh was crawling further and further away from his position. He was painfully bruised, and moved slowly and cautiously away, but finally succeeded in reaching the middle of the floor and a place of safety. Other assistance then came, and additional chains were thrown around the feet of Romeo, and he was made perfectly secure, but he continued to show signs of rage for some time, and his keeper says the fit may last on him for several days.

THE DEN OF THE ANIMAL.

Romeo is kept chained by the legs in a stable adjoining the department appropriated to the cages that contain the lions, tigers, panthers, &c., and in one portion of this stable the performing horses have their stalls. This stable is divided from what is called the performing or practice ring by a wooden partition, and the elephant is confined in a corner or angle of the stable in such a manner that he faces the partition that separates the ring from the stable.

ROMEO'S RECORD.

The *Press* has more than once recounted the bloody deeds of this animal when incensed. Not a year ago, in a country village in Ohio, he killed a man and destroyed a house or two. A few years back, when the establishment at Tenth and Callowhill was used as a circus, he demolished one of the walls and assaulted some half dozen people. Two years ago, while quartered for the winter near Germantown, he got into one of his sulky moods, and when approached by his keeper he seized the unfortunate man with his trunk, tossed him into the air, and then placing the lifeless body under his hoof, trampled it into a shapeless mass.

After overturning a few cages he was finally brought under subjection when briskly plied with thrusts from a harpoon or other sharp instrument. He is a dangerous animal, and it is about time he was killed.—*Philadelphia Press 24th inst.*

☞ State after State is declaring for the renomination of President Grant, Maine and Ohio having just spoken unanimously. The earnest discussion of his character and his policy seems more fully to vindicate the one and to strengthen the other. The last attempt in the Senate to involve the Secretary of War in the sale of the French arms is so transparent a failure that it can only react in favor of that accomplished officer, and add a new element of power to the resistless movement in favor of his chief. It would be a happy termination of an unhappy demonstration if the eminent Republican Senators who started it would frankly admit the mistake they have made, and so open the door for that reconciliation which only requires to be commenced to secure complete harmony and assure victory. There is no virtue more befitting an exalted leader than Magnanimity, and he who is first to show it will be longest remembered. Twenty-six years ago Senator Benton, of Missouri, rose in his place and moved the indefinite postponement of one of his favorite measures. Mr. Clay taunted him with having killed his own offspring. "Yes, sir," said Benton; "I have killed it; I have killed it dead, sir; dead as a door nail. I am always ready to sacrifice myself for my country." President Grant showed the same spirit when he gave up Santo Domingo. Sumner shows it when he resolutely perils his chances for national honors by advocating the cause of the persecuted freedman. The people are weary of the personalities between their leaders, and deserve and demand some sacrifice of punctilio and individual resentment for the sake of the common cause. Who will be the first to set the good example?—*Phila. Press.*

The court attire of the King of Bonny is a plug hat and a pair of pumps, in addition to his usual costume—a pair of spectacles.

The Ku-Klux Report.

The Committee of Congress, appointed to investigate the Ku-Klux outrages in the South have prepared their final report, an abstract of which has been published. It will furnish the future historian with the material for the darkest chapter of our history. Such a revelation of man's inhumanity to man, of devilish conspiracy and black crime, was never made before. Such an insight into the principles, motives, and policy of the rebel Democratic party will never be had again. When before, in a civilized and Christian country, have men deliberately organized assasination and struck for power through the persecution of a whole race? Christian men and women, read the report!

What the report shows can be summed up in a paragraph: That in the States recently in rebellion there are secret bands of disloyal men organized to prevent the execution of laws relating to reconstruction; that the organization embraces about forty thousand men in one State, and probably not less than two hundred thousand in all the States; that they are bound by oaths to execute such orders as may be decided upon in secret sessions; that in obedience to these decrees, and in accordance to their oaths, they burn and destroy the property of peaceable citizens; they seize, bind, scourge, shoot, and hang innocent men; that these hellish outrages are committed only against the poor timid blacks and white Republicans; that for such deeds of violence and blood no conviction has been had and no punishment inflicted, save in the United States courts and under martial law.

It also shows another fact, and that is the need this country has of the Republican party and of having its affairs administered by Republicans. That party is an organization of the best elements of this nation. It abolished slavery and preserved the Union, it restored peace and gave the negro the ballot, and it has promised that peace shall not be disturbed nor the ballot invaded; and whatever irrelevant topic may show discord and widen breaches in the ranks, upon this it is resolved—the rebellion shall not be revived nor the negro stripped of citizenship. And so this unholy alliance of the rebel Democrats must dissolve and its barbarities cease.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Marriages.

SAYLOR—NORRIS.—On the 6th inst., by Rev. J. W. Plannett, Mr. James Saylor to Miss Rachael Norris, both of this county.

NOEL—FRIEDLEY.—On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. Noel to Miss Margaret Friedley, both of Huntingdon.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership existing between M. W. Heaton and O. B. Crum, doing business as Heaton & Crum, in the mercantile business, in Markleysburg, has been, this day, February 21, 1872, dissolved by mutual consent, and the accounts of the firm will be settled by O. B. Crum. Business will be continued at the old stand by M. W. Heaton.

M. W. HEATON.
O. B. CRUM.

feb28.

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is the *Iron World and Manufacturer.* Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Chicago. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. Only $4,00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Gives more illustrations of new machinery than the Scientific American. Sent four weeks on trial for 25 cents, postage paid, address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., *Iron World Building*, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb.28,'72-tf.

25 SENT ON TRIAL FOR THREE months for 25 cents. The *American Working People* is one of the finest publications in the world. Contains 16 pages, or 64 columns of reading matter, designed to interest, instruct and advance the best interests of workingmen. Illustrations of prominent workingmen in each issue. Numbers its thousands of subscribers. Only $1,50 per year, or on trial three months for 25 cents. Write your name, Town, County and State plainly, enclose the money, and address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., *Iron World Building*, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted on Salary or Commission.
Feb.28,'72-tf.

DEPOSITE INSURANCE

Is anew form of LIFE INSURANCE, originated and just introduced by the old and popular

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED 1850.

ASSETS. - - $10,000,000

It is confidently recommended as far superior in all respects to any Tontine or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. Insurance on all the usual plans is offered by this company at far Lower Rates than are charged by other mutual companies.

ALEXANDER ELLIOTT,
Agent at Huntingdon.
Feb.21,1872-3m.

PUBLIC SALE, 2756 ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock a. m., on *Wednesday, March 13th* 1872, ten tracts of patented timber land, as follows: Six Tracts, situated in Lincoln and Hopewell townships, Huntingdon county, to wit: No. 1, Peter Wilson tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 223 acres. No. 2, Isaac Wample tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 174 acres. No. 3, Benj. Shoemaker tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 202 acres. No. 4, Leonard Mechmble tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 180 acres. No. 5, Samuel Davis tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 220 acres. No. 6, Conrad Beates tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 200 acres. Total 1199 acres. These tracts lie in one body, on the western side of Terrace mountain, extending southward from Tatman's gap, and are adjoined on the west by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, lands of Adam Speck, Jackson Enyeart and others. They contain a large amount of valuable chestnut-oak, white oak, poplar, chestnut, yellow pine and other timber. The distance to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at Coffee Run or Rough and Ready Stations is from three to six miles. The timber on these tracts can be floated down the Raystown Branch to the Penna. railroad and canal, 3 miles below Huntingdon. Four Tracts, situated in Tod township, Huntingdon county, to wit: No. 7, Owen Jones tract, warranted dated March 31, 1794, containing 438 acres, 53 perches. No. 8, Jonathan Jones tract, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 435 acres, 58 perches. No. 9, Robert Erwin tract, warrant dated March, 31, 1794, containing 317 acres, 145 perches. No. 10, Philip Wager tract, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 333 acres. Total 1557 acres, 101 perches. These tracts lie together in one body in the Broad Top Coal Region from one to three miles north of the lands of the Powelton Collieries and are adjoined on the south by lands of John Weist, W. T. Daugherty's heirs and others and on west by farm tracts of Little Valley. Besides being covered with a growth of excellent timber, these tracts are supposed to contain deposits of iron ore and coal. The distance from the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at Powelton is from 1½ to 3 miles. *Terms:*—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the deed on or before the first day of April next, and the balance in one or two annual payments with interest. Further information may be obtained by addressing JOHN S. MILLER,
R. BRUCE PETRIKEN,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Feb.21,1872-3t.]

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING GO TO THE "JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisements.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale in Mill Creek, on reasonable terms. If not sold soon, they will be for rent. For particulars apply to George Eby, Mill Creek, or to JONATHAN DETWILER,
feb.21,'72tf] Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, living in Cass township, on the estate of Philip Taylor, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ANDREW TAYLOR,
Feb.21,1872-6t.] Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Benjamin F. Patton, Executor of the last will and testament of James Ganoe, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend, at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 21st of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested shall present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. J. R. SIMPSON,
Feb. 21,'72.-3t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. [*Estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., dec'd.*] Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. E. CORBIN,
ADAM RUPERT,
Jan.24,1872-6t.] Administrators.

SAMUEL RUPERT,

Successor to

B. L. SILKNITTER,

Dealer in

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FANCY TRIMMING GOODS,

No. 313 Hill street, HUNTINGDON, Pa.

KATE SILKNITTER,
Feb. 14, 1872.-6m. Agent.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. M. OAKS & CO.,

Have just opened out in their new room, in PETERSBURG, a new and complete stock of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Cutlery, House Trimm

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 28, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 63, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and hir d Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 23, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plankett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. ervices on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

In demand—Tenant houses.

Wanted—A good soaking rain.

Sunday last was cold and blustry.

Coming—The maple sugar season.

The gayest of the gay—Our sale bills.

Bellefonte had a $80,000 fire last week.

The Tyrone band has been re-organized.

Oil City has organized a Republican club.

Numerous—Deaths from lamp explosions.

The public schools were closed on the 22d.

Altoona still has a few cases of small pox.

Out in force on Saturday—Corner loafers.

Pittsburgh vants new government buildings.

We hear nothing more of that "calico sociable."

The warm sun brings out the corner statuary.

Altoona had a couple of slight fires last week.

Mifflintown has organized a military company.

A vitriol thrower has made his appearance in Carlisle.

Two catamounts were recently killed in Indiana county.

The prettiest girl in town was on the street on Saturday.

Attempts at burglary are numerous in Mifflintown.

The McClure-Gray committee is in session at Philadelphia.

Tyrone is to have new gas works. Where's Brainerd?

Allowed to go by default—Our borough election.

Fishers & Miller have gone into the coal business.

Brainerd has been manufacturing gas for the *Standard*.

Work has been resumed on the new Presbyterian church.

The Newport authorities arrest boys for Sabbath breaking.

Have *you* got us a new subscriber? If not, why not? Terms, $2,00.

Ground has been broken for the new culvert at the foot of Fifth street.

Nearly everybody, "and all their relations" are suffering from bad colds.

Messrs. Oaks & Co., have started a fine hardware establishment at Petersburg.

Wide of the mark—Some of the "shootists" at the rifle tournament on Thursday last.

Popular—Our fancy sale bills. Send along your orders. Bills printed at an hour's notice.

The yard, in front of the M. E. Church, is to be enclosed this spring. A sensible move.

Judge Dean held court in Lock Haven, last week, owing to the sickness of Judge Mayer.

The old Presbyterian church is to be converted, by Maj. Wharton, into a business house.

George W. Garrettson, Esq., we are told, intends erecting a very fine building, this coming season.

A white thief stole Fred. Douglass' fifteen dollar seal-skin cap while he was lecturing in Sharon last week.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company have just realized who struck "Billy Patterson" to the tune of $27,000.

The most gloomy place in Huntingdon—The interior of the M. E. Church. It is always in condition for a funeral.

On the wing—Patent right men. We advise our readers to keep a top eye open for these migratory individuals.

Thomas Johnston, Esq., of Woodbury, Bedford county, has discovered a large quantity of iron ore on one of his farms.

Pollock wants to start a Bolt Factory. We recommend his project to some of the Rolling Mill men. They are some on a "bolt."

Col. Thos. A. Scott is reported to receive $150,000 a year as the sum of his united salaries from the railroads which centre in him.

The Singer Sewing Machine is calculated for all classes of work. It meets every want in the sewing machine line. Buy from Blair.

It is intimated that the adhesive matter on postage stamps is hereafter to be flavored with vanilla for ones, wintergreen for twos, chocolate for threes, etc.

The polite way of putting it now, when a fellow gets kicked, is to say that somebody's boot toe casually "walked over the basement of his pantaloons."

The "Festival and Cake Walk," of Tappan Lodge, S. T., held in Yenter's Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week, was a pecuniary success.

The old frame stable on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets is being repaired, with the intention, we understand, of being converted into a place of business.

A Missouri musician sat down upon a keg of powder and began to smoke. They found one bottom.—*Exchange.*

Who's was it? The musician's or the keg's?

We are informed that Powell has struck ore at Marklesburg. We may now expect at least a dozen furnaces, at easy distances, along Broad Top. Powell never does anything by halves.

The Lewistown *Gazette* has dropped the patent outside. Sensible! Friend Frysinger is too sensitive for that kind of swindle. An allusion to his "borrowed bowels" produced about the same effect upon him that water does upon a rabid canine.

The Bedford county homicides passed through this place in charge of the Sheriff, last week, on their way to Allegheny city. One was sent for two and-a-half and the other for five and-a-half years. Bedford county is a safe place to commit murder.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has directed the Bedford and Bridgeport people to cut a grade through Buffalo Summit, not to exceed fifty feet to the mile. This will require a cut of forty or fifty feet for the distance of a mile or more. It will be sometime before trains will run through to Mt. Savage.

A Terrible Accident—Jas. Bricker, Esq., Horribly Mangled on the Railroad.—The citizens of this place were horrified beyond expression, on last Wednesday evening, at a report in effect that James Bricker, Esq., an old citizen, had been terribly mutilated on the railroad and that there were doubts entertained as to whether he could recover.

The facts, as near as we could learn them, are as follows: Mr. Bricker and W. I. Steel, about nine o'clock in the evening, went down to the foot of the Lock, generally known as "Snyder's Lock," to see a Mr. Piper, who resides in that locality, on business, and were returning with Mr. Piper in company. On reaching a point opposite the gas tank an engine coming down signalled and Bricker stepped off on the up-track, while the other gentlemen stepped off to the side of the railroad. The noise of the down-train prevented him from hearing the First Stock west approaching on the up-track, and before he was aware of his danger he was beneath the wheels of the engine and cars of the up-train. After the passage of the trains he was found with his left leg terribly smashed and otherwise much bruised. He was carried to the railroad station and thence home to his afflicted family. The accident occurred about half past nine o'clock. Dr. Gemmell, of Altoona, was telegraphed, who came down on the Philadelphia Express, and he, assisted by Drs. McCullough, Miller and Flemming, amputated the limb. He died on Friday afternoon at four o'clock. This is another warning to those who will frequent the railroad without due precaution of the terrible fate awaiting them. Mr. Bricker is the last man that any one would have suspected of meeting with such an accident.

For Sale—The Bee Hive Grocery and Candy Manufactory. The business is good, and the only reason for selling is on account of bad health. Apply or address N. B. Corbin, 111 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. [f28tf.

Chicago Relief.—The report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, covering the contributions of all kinds made by the people through christendom, to the unfortunate sufferers by the conflagration of the 8th and 9th of October last, has been placed upon our table. From this we learn that Huntingdon county contributed in both money and other necessaries. The contributors of clothing and bedding were from citizens of Orbisonia, if we are not mistaken, while the money was from this place. The other contributions of Huntingdon were sent to the sufferers of the North-west. From the Report before us, we learn that the total cash receipts up to January 6th, 1872, were $3,335,700.75, of which amount $1,573,636.19 were expended, leaving a balance on hand at that date, of $1,762,064.56. We prize these reports very highly. They preach a finer sermon than was ever uttered by mortal lips, and teach a higher and a better order of humanity than the history of the world has ever before chronicled.

Why don't you use Nature's Hair Restorative? It is perfectly free from poisons and will restore gray or faded hair to its original color.

Public Sales.—The bills for the following public sales, in this county, were printed, at the Journal Job Office within the last ten days, viz:

William H. M'Call, in Juniata township, February 27th. A large lot of personal property.

Henry Neff and Samuel Sprankle, jr., Executors of Samuel Sprankle, late of Porter township, deceased, the personal property of said decedent, on March 7, 1872.

Henry Conprobst, of Barree township, on March 13th, an extensive sale of personal property.

Robert Wilson, near Colerain Forge, in Franklin township, on March 5th, a large lot of personal property.

James Barras, in Henderson township, a large quantity of personal property, on March 14th.

William Kyper, of Walker township, on the 6th of March, a large lot of valuable personal property.

Wm. F. Odenkirk, March 19th, 1872, a large lot of personal property.

M. L. Shaffner, of Brady township, March 16th, valuable personal property.

Robert B. Wilson, of West township, March 13th, a large quantity of personal property.

The Home Shuttle is fast playing out the sales of the *high* priced machines. How is this for *low?* Still they come. M. M. LOGAN & CO., over the Union Bank. [feb.28–4t.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors for the week ending February 20, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by COX & COX, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Boring Tool, G. W. Moore, Harrisburg.

Potato Digger, W. W. Speer, Pittsburg.

Machinery for Puddling Iron, &c., V. S. Bloomhall, Conshohocken.

Telegraph Insulator, D. R. P. Ensminger, Harrisburg.

Device for Lowering and Raising Steamboat Chimneys, C. Hawthorn et al., Alleghany.

Pump Valve, D. Metz, Pottsville.

Bee Hive, J. E. Moore, Bridgewater.

Pipe Joint, S. Trumbore, Easton.

Folding Wash Bench, J. S. Vatley, North East.

Plow, J. Wallace, Sheridan.

The Tournament.—The third annual rifle tournament of the Sportsmen's Club, of Huntingdon, came off on Thursday last, and was the occasion for the assembling of a goodly number of marksmen. The weather was cold and blustry, and consequently the shooting was not as good as it would have been had the day been favorable. The following is the result: First prize, Wm. Conrad, of Philadelphia, string 11½ inches; second prize, Wm. Posten, of Smith's Valley, string 12 inches; third prize, M. B. Mssey, Esq., of Huntingdon, string 12½ inches.

Local Newspapers.—A local newspaper is the traveling agent, taking his weekly round to the families of all their customers. No matter whether times are good or dull; no matter whether trade is brisk or otherwise, no business man can afford to take down his sign, nor withdraw the pleasing weekly chat with his customers through the newspapers. For a business man to stop advertising would be equivalent to his saying, "I have stopped business, and ask no more favors of the people."

The people are not slow to learn *Howe* they can save from $23 to $28 in the purchase of a first-class Sewing Machine. They get the Home Shuttle from M. M. LOGAN & CO., over the Union Bank. [feb.28,'72.–4t.

Dedication.—The new M. E. Church at M'Connellstown will be dedicated to Almighty God, on the 10th of March. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, and other eminent ministers will participate in the exercise. The public are cordially invited to attend.

"Old Fort Duquesne."—1775.—A Thrilling and Exciting Historical Tale, beautifully illustrated, and called "Old Fort Duquesne," will be commenced in the March number of the "*People's Monthly*" of Pittsburgh, the *only* illustrated paper of any size and pretensious outside of New York. All have heard of this old French fort at Pittsburgh, and the bloody conflicts about it; the defeat of Braddock and Grant; its capture by Gen. Forbes; the dreadful Indian frontier warfare; the celebrated chiefs, both White and Red, engaged, and other incidents of absorbing interest to Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia.—The very large circulation and popularity of this pure, bright, and attractive Monthly should convince all of its merit, but if any doubt, they can have a three months trial of it, for only 25 cts. Yearly price, $1.50 in *advance*. Examine the wonderfully liberal premium list. *Live* agents wanted, on *big commission* in *every* locality. Address, "*People's Monthly*," Pittsburgh, Pa.

Murder Trials.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. John McGinity charged with the murder of Daniel McClain, near Bridgeport, on the 21st of October last, was called for trial on Monday of last week. E. F. Kerr, Esq., District Attorney, assisted by J. M. Reynolds, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and G. H. Spang, Esq., Hon. W. P. Schell, J. W. Lingenfelter and A. King, Esqs., for the defendant. About three hours were occupied in the select on of the following jury, viz:—Daniel Barley, Josiah Zembower, Geo. Kimberlain, Michael Dibert, Charles Vickroy, Edward Northcraft, Josiah Imler, Nathan Shaw, John Grove, W. L Horn, Samuel Frazey and Samuel Barefoot. District Attorney Kerr opened the case for the Commonwealth stating fully the facts connected with the tragedy and the evidence on which the Commonwealth would rely for a conviction. We have not the space to give the testimony in the case as it was quite lengthy. The evidence however showed the following facts: that the prisoner and one Lewis Nelson went to the house of Mayberry Simpson on the morning of the 21st of October last, about 9 o'clock; that they inquired for Dan. McKain, dec'd., as soon as they got into the house; that the prisoner and Dan. McLain immediately got into a quarrel; the prisoner stating that he had hurt his hand at Bridgeport and intended to hurt it again; that the prisoner struck first; a fight ensued in the house and outside; that they were parted outside and the prisoner said, "Dan, lets shake hands and be friends;" that they did make up and Dan. McLain come back into the house; had remained there some minutes when McGinity, the prisoner, approached the door with a knife concealed in his right hand and called Dan. McLain to him to fight it over; as McLain came to the door the prisoner stabbed him in the left side, making a wound some four inches in depth, through the lower lobe of the lung; McLain lived about twenty-four hours afterwards.

J. M. Reynolds, Esq., opened the argument for the Commonwealth and for one hour held the jury and the crowd that thronged the court room, in a speech abounding with power and eloquence. G. H. Spang, Esq., followed in an able, effective and eloquent appeal to the jury for mercy towards his young client, in which he held the jury and audience spellbound for about a half hour. Hon. W. P. Schell closed for the defence in which he ably reviewed the testimony and discussed the law of the case in a convincing speech of about an hour in length. District Attorney Kerr then closed for the prosecution. His speech was a telling one for conviction, showing in a clear and forcible argument the guilt that rested on the prisoner. Judge Ha.l delivered a lengthy and able charge to the jury on the law and the evidence, concluding his charge by stating to the jury that the crime committed was murder in the second degree. The jury following his instructions returned a verdict accordingly in less than ten minutes. The prisoner was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months in the Western Penitentiary.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Christian Hartman charged with the murder of John McAttee, at Bridgeport, on Tuesday, 25th December last, was called for trial on Wednesday of the same week. District Attorney Kerr, assisted by John H. Jordan, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and G. H. Spang, Esq., Hon. W. P. Schell, J. W. Lingenfelter and A. King, Esqs., appeared for Defendant. The following jury was empannelled: David Stivers, Philip Cuppett, Thomas Jamison, John Keefe, Geo. B. Holsinger, Henry Nicodemus, J. H. P. Adams, Sol. Reighard, S. B. Kochendarfer, Isaac Snyder, Daniel Ickes and Andrew B. Diddle. The evidence showed that Constable Jesse Burket had a warrant in his hands for the arrest of two persons named Mulany and Dobson; he came to Bridgeport on the morning of the 26th of December, and met McAttee the deceased, Hartman the prisoner, and some others, in the bar-room of Crouse's hotel; Burket asked McAttee, Geo. King and the prisoner to go with him to make the arrest; while the party was getting ready to go, Mulany came to Bridgeport and was arrested by McAttee and taken to the constable; some words passed between the constable and McAttee about what was to be paid him, McAttee, for making the arrest; while they were disputing, the prisoner, Hartman, came up and said to McAttee he should take 50 cents or he would get nothing; McAttee replied to the prisoner that "it was none of his business, he should shut up his mouth or he would slap it;" the constable then said to McAttee he would fix the matter and started into Rizer's blacksmith shop near by; just as they got to the door, Rizer looked across the road and saw the prisoner pointing a gun at McAttee, who was standing with his back towards him; Rizer called "don't shoot! for God sake, don't shoot!" the prisoner lowered his gun and McAttee started to run away from him; when he had run about 11 feet the prisoner raised the gun again, took aim and fired, shooting McAttee through the heart.—*Bedford Gazette.*

The American Working People.—A monthly magazine earnestly devoted to the cause of protection to American industries, and to the interests of the working people, comes to us this month full of terse exhaustive articles against the policy of a revenue tariff only. It is liberal in tone, comprehensive in grasp, and thorough in its dealings with the great questions to government and society which it undertakes to discuss. Upon its first page appears a scene of farmer's life and surroundings under free trade and protection. In the former poverty indicates the result of seeking a market across the ocean, and in the latter plenty and comfort revealed on all sides are a powerful argument in favor of protection. It is a truthful picture.

On the second page appears the "History of Protection" by the editor, in which the commercial policy of European governments to the American colonies will be rigidly investigated with a view to elucidate and evolve the truth underlying the antagonistic theories of protection and free trade. This history will be carried down to the present time and it is understood will then appear in book form. The story of "Katie Kyle" breaks a monotony and it becomes immediately interesting.

The disastrous consequences of English free trade in Ireland is portrayed from historical sources.

The biography of the eminent railway engineer, George Stephenson, is introduced and furnishes an instructive and encouraging chapter to workingmen.

Its protection articles strike home, and should be read by all who feel an interest in the social and Political conversation of American workingmen and American ideas. Numerous well chosen selections intersperse the voluminous original matter, and on the whole we have not lately met with a more valuable and interesting magazine.

It should be read by all classes. Published by the Iron World Publishing Company, Iron World Building, Pitt-burgh, Pa.

Mr. Editor:—The communication from "Justice," in your last issue, has excited considerable comment. The author of the notice of our recent Institute, in the School Journal, whoever he may be, i am confident is ignorant of the common forms of courtesy among educated men, or else, with a gross disregard of such rules, the said notice was made for personal motives.

I will do R. M. the justice to say I do not believe the notice was sent in that form at his suggestion, but the object in view is too apparent to be mistaken by the initiated. I believe the gentleman referred to to be too modest a young man to wish to be publicly named as an instructor of teachers or members of the Institute, many of whom commenced teaching before he had entered his teens, and have, years ago, in schools of all the various grades and sizes, proven themselves as thoroughly competent teachers, in every respect. I do not mean my remarks as being personal, nor do I wish them to be taken as such.

Some of the teachers, and others who took an active part in keeping up the life and interest of the Institute, and yet who are not connected with the public schools, are well known in other places besides Huntingdon county. Why our Institutes do not draw more strangers from a distance, who take a lively interest in school matters, is a question for solution. Who will answer this question, viz: Why do the schools of some of our adjoining counties have a higher reputation than the schools of our own county? "Justice" is a close observer; perhaps he will answer it. Let the ball roll. Citizen.

Thanks.—Wm. March & Bro., return thanks to those of their patrons who so promptly responded to their request to call and settle; and they also desire those who have failed to comply with their request to do so without further delay.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending Febr. 17, 1872	5,023
Same date last year	5,021
Increase for week	2
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1871	36,584
Same date last year	29,661
Increase for year 1871	6923

The Clark Jewels Again.—Verily there is no end to the sensation arising out of the suicide of the mysterious Mrs. Clark the woman with so many husbands—which tragic occurrence took place at the Union Depot Hotel not many months ago. In the first instance, the public were startled by the announcement of the suicide in view of the fact that the woman was possessed of diamonds and jewelry of the value of $1,200, and again, before the inquest was well over, the public mind was again directed to the case by the appearance of a Mr. Clark, the representative husband, whose bout with the Coroner for possession of the valuables will no doubt be recollected. Sundry other Mr. Clarks presented themselves to the Coroner at regular intervals, while the Coroner held the valuables. And finally the Court appointed an administrator to dispose of the property. This was done, and the diamonds, etc., the actual value of which was $1,200, were sacrificed for little or nothing.

Thus ended the case at that time, and it was thought by many that its mysteries would remain buried in oblivion.

It seems that the jewels, &c., of the deceased Mrs. Clark, were purchased by Mr. Cohen, a pawnbroker, doing business on Smithfield street, between Seventh avenue and Liberty street, and have since the purchase, been regularly on display in his show window. About nine o'clock last evening, while sitting in the rear end of the shop, Mr. Cohen heard a terrible crash in front, as if the window had been smashed. He hurried to the door when the supposition was discovered to be well founded. There lay the fragments of the window pane which had been shivered to atoms. So alarmed was the shopkeeper that he almost entirely failed to see a man, the party who smashed the window, who was then disappearing around the corner of Liberty street. He caught a glimpse of him, however and gave chase, but the fellow dodged into the alley, at the foot of Seventh street, and disappeared. An examination of the valuables displayed in the window was immediately made, when the astonishing discovery was made that all the valuables once owned by Mrs. Clark, were gone. They were together two feet, at least, from the front of the window, and no other jewelry seemed to have been disturbed. Not one of the pieces belonging to the deceased Mrs. Clark's set was left, a clean sweep of the whole having been made. Mr. Cohen at once informed a detective of the facts, and he set to work immediately on the case, but at last accounts no clue to the perpetrators of the daring outrage had been discovered.—*Pittsburgh Mail.*

Consult your own interest, and buy at Brown's Carpet Store. 21feb2t.

Lost!—$20,000 by the citizens of Huntingdon county, thrown away on cheap sewing machines. "Howe ish dat for cheap!" 21f2t.

Played out in Huntingdon county—Cheap Sewing Machines. No more money to be thrown away. They save it now, and buy the Howe. 21feb3t.

"How to go West."—Forty years ago, Illinois was as far West as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This line of Railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; from Indianopolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., and running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other Railroads running from those cities.

Always go "By way of Burlington," and you will sure to be right.

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the question "How to go West?" by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Accommodations, rates of Fare, and other interesting items, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., Feb. 27, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Butter	$ 25	$ 36
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@22	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		32
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		25
Flour, White wheat	7 50	
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
Wheat, white, per bush	1 40	
" red, "	1 30	
Rye		85
Corn		70
Oats		40
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½@ lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½@ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 @ 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 @ 8 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	45@1 25	1 50
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 10@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	58@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	100@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	90
" Oolong, finest	80@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 25	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
Raisins, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
Prunes	16	20
Currants	12	15
Rice	10	12
Starch	8¾	10
Soap	4½	10
Sal-oda	4½	12
Buckets, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
Peanuts, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
Essence Coffee, per gross	4 25 per box	6
Chee se, Goshen	17	20
Canned Peaches, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 50	30
" Tomatoes, 3 lb cans	3 75	32
" " 2 lb cans	3 00	18
" Egg Plum, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" Green Gages, "	4 50	40
" Red Cherries "	4 00	35
" White Cherries	4 50	40
" Winslow's Corn	3 50	35
" Lima Beans, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" Green Peas, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
Mince Meat	14½	18
Potatoes		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 26, 1872.

Flour, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
Corn Meal	4 00
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
Corn	80
Rye	1 05
Oats	62

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Reported by J. HERON CROSMAN, Banker and Broker, No. 133 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

February 24, 1872—4 P. M.

Gold	1 10¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	1 15½
" "5-20," 1862	1 10¾
" " 1864	1 10¾
" " 1865	1 11
" " July "	1 10¾
" " 1867	1 11¾
" " 1868	1 12
U. S. 5's—"10-40"	1 10¾
" Currency 6's	1 14
" New 5's	1 08¾
New York Central R. R.	177
New York and Erie "	31
Lake Shore "	91½
Chicago & N. Western Company	74¾
Do Do PFD.	90¾
Chicago & Rock Island R. R.	1 10¾
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	57
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	56¼
Camden and Amboy "	1 25¾
Pennsylvania "	63¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny "	38¾
City 6's (New)	100¾
Philadelphia & Erie R. R.	26¼
Catawissa PFD.	46¾
Northern Central R. R.	39¾

Market steady.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

Boots and Shoes at Cost.—The undersigned, desiring to close business, will sell his stock of Boots and Shoes at *Cost*. Persons wanting bargains should call at once. George Schafer. jan18-tf.

Robt. U. Jacob & Co., are now prepared to furnish Anthracite and Broad Top Coals, in any quantity, at short notice. Anthracite coal of all sizes and best qualities constantly on hand, also the "Barnet" Broad Top Coal mined and shipped by themselves and which they guarantee to give satisfaction. A stock of Limeburners coal of best quality on hand which will be sold low. Office, 105 Fourth street. [21june1871.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. T. Howard and James H. Clover, doing business as Howard & Clover in the hotel business, in Huntingdon, has been this day, (Feb. 1, 1872,) dissolved by mutual consent, and the accounts of the firm will be settled by James H. Clover, by whom the business will be continued at the old stand known as the "Morrison House."

WM. T. HOWARD,
JAMES H. CLOVER.

Feb. 14, 1872.–3t

Bridges to Build.

The Commissioners, of Huntingdon County, will receive proposals, at their office, up to two o'clock, on Friday the 29th day of Februray, 1872, for the building of the following named bridges:

One across Shaver's Creek, near George McCrum's, in Barree township.

One across Black Log Creek near Shenefelt's in Cromwell township.

One across Shaver's Creek, near the farm of Reed's heirs, in West township.

Plan and Specifications to be seen in the Commissioners' office.

By order of the Commissioners,
HENRY W. MILLER
Feb. 14, 1872.–3t [Clerk.

Recipes for Sale!

A Recipe for Making OIL PASTE BLACKING, For Boots and Shoes, at a cost of one cent per box. This is a superior Blacking, and will not injure leather, and gives universal satisfaction. A Recipe for Making PALM SOAP. With this Recipe, Hard Soap can be made at the cost of four cents a pound, or Soft Soap at the cost of $1 per barrel. This soap is warranted to remove grease from any Goods, without injury to the finest silk, and is the best in the world for toilet use and can be made in fifteen minutes. THESE RECIPES I SELL FOR $1.00 EACH. Each purchaser of a Receipe will be entitled to one chance in the following Gifts, to be awarded to the holders of Recipes. The drawing will be held at No. 313 Hill street, Huntingdon, on March 29th, 1872.

LIST OF GIFTS.

6	Gifts of Ladies' Gold Watches	$50 each	$300 00
6	" Gents' Silver "	25 "	150 00
6	" " Hair W. Guards	5 "	30 00
6	" Ladies' Gd Chains	20 "	120 00
6	" " Necklaces	5 "	30 00
6	" " Bracelets	8 "	48 00
6	" Traveling Satchels	6 "	30 00
12	" Gd Earrings, Brst'pins	10 "	120 00
12	" Finger Rings	5 "	60 00
6	" Bead Hanging Baskets	3 "	18 00
200	" Fancy Jewelry		300 00
200	" Notions		200 00
100	" Gents' Meerschaum Pipes		200 00
20	" Ladies' Fancy Trimmed Hats		200 00
50	" Coffee		40 00
20	" White Sugar		60 00
1	" Wilson Sewing Machine		50 00
1	" Gd Hunting Case American Watch		150 00

MANNER OF DRAWING.

The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of Recipes that their interests will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the entire affair. All the numbers representing the Receipts from No. 1 up, will be put into a wheel; the wheel will be rapidly revolved, thoroughly mixing; the numbers will be drawn out simultaneously by two children blindfolded, or in other words as the citizens may see proper. SAMUEL RUPERT, Proprietor.
Feb.14,'72-4t.] B. L. SILKNITTER, Agent.

Notice:—

HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.

M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.

Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.

John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.

P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.

John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.

John P. Marelay, at Spruce Creek.

David Henderson, at Alexandria.

Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.

Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.

Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

P. M. Lytle, Sec'y. S. B. CHANEY. Pres't.. [jan3-72.tf

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis,
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,

Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,

Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

Oct.4,1871–1y.

New Advertisements.

Receipts and Expenditurres

of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from December 6th, A. D., 1870 to December 5th, 1871, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amt. drawn from County Treasury on orders	$8850 83	
John Logan, Steward, for sundries detailed in his account	206 28	
	$9057 11	

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

For Farm, marked File F.

By David Smith, for wages as farmer, No. 1	259 16	
Henry Myers, for smithing	2 to 4	70 44
T. H. Landis, for smithing	5 to 8	21 18
Cambria Sharrer, for labor on farm	9	67 14
Wm. Piper, making post fence, &c.	10 to 16	97 82
Sund. persons for harvesting, threshing	17 to 22	60 16
Samuel Wilson, burning 3600 bus. lime	23	51 53
T. E. Orbison, 1½ tons plaster, 5½ bushels fertilizer		25 80
Dr. W. P. McNite, posts and rails	25 to 26	20 25
Sundry persons for sundries

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Fruit Culture in Pennsylvania.

The recent meeting of the State Society in Philadelphia was not as fully attended as in former years, through a widespread belief in the country that there was danger from small-pox. It is singular that people do not look at the figures. There is here about 200 deaths per week in population of about 700,000, or one in about every 4,000. The figures from most parts of the country show just about the same, and it is therefore ridiculous to suppose one is safer at home than by going abroad. However it had an influence on this society's attendance by people from neighboring counties while the attendance from New York and other places was rather better than usual.

There were many matters of interest to fruit culturists introduced, especially one in regard to the supposed deterioration of the apple here. It was stated that not more than five per. cent. of the apples consumed in Philadelphia were produced in the State. It was shown, by numerous successful instances, that the soil and climate were as good as they ever were, and it was generally concluded that the only reason for failure, where there was failure, was from either borers in the trunk, from the attacks of the Codling moth in the fruit, or from starvation in the soil. The remedy for the first is very simple. As soon as a young orchard is planted, tie a piece of paper round the stem about two inches under ground, and five or six above, and then gas-tar this paper. If not tied too tight, the paper will last several years, but should be re-tarred every other year. this will keep away borers, and also tend to preserve from mice and rabbits.

It was thought in regard to starvation, that this often had much to do with failure. In old times the soil was rich. Grain and fruits needed no manure. In time we found we had to manure, but forgot to manure the fruit tree. Wherever they were thus nourished they did as well as grain, or any other crop which we can grow.

The Codling moth, it was conceded, was the most serious trouble. Yet much had been accomplished even here. The habits of the insect had been studied by the entomologist, and it was found that after the egg deposited by the moth in the apple had turned to a "worm," the said worm left the apple in search of some place to spin its cocoon, and that it liked a dry, warm place. Hence dry hay, woolen rags, and dry shingles had been employed to put around the tree or among the branches; and an immense number were caught. Again, the moths which deposited the eggs could be caught by the hundred by hanging wide-mouth bottles through the trees, half filled with vinegar and molasses in equal parts. One grower reported that he had caught, on a moderate estimate, last summer, one hundred thousand in this way. It was objected that the moths no doubt did much damage before they indulged in the temptations of the bottle; but the increasing number of good fruit showed the experimenter that many were caught before they did mischief.

These few and simple facts in regard to apple culture are worth serious attention. There is no fruit so desirable as this. No doubt the whole human race, if to be confined to one fruit, would vote to let go the grape or the pear or the peach, the most favored of the tropical fruits, or the common ones of the temperate zone, rather than let the apple go. As a source of profit, also, there is no fruit equal to it. Only get apples, and get them fine and healthy, and there is never any cry of over-production or loss. And when they can be so easily and so regularly produced by attention to these simple and well ascertained facts, it is to be wondered at if they are not more generally a success with us than they have been the last fifty years.—*Weekly Press.*

Spring Chickens.

Very early spring chickens are generally dear, and pay extraordinarily well for raising, and they are much easier brought through the cold weather of the latter part of Feruary and the following month than people suppose, and practical knowledge is worth much more than aught else, what I am going to say can be done, and has been accomplished extensively by the writer and his better half. Having little birds, rather larger than pigeons, sell for 75 cents each in April and May, giving a dollar per couple clear profit, is making money fast enough to satisfy reasonable people. The way to do it is to have the hens all comfortably lodged in a warm roost by the 1st of January.

Have some nice, snug, warmly-situated nests in a place near the roost for the hens to lay in, and contrive that they can go to and from without going into the bad weather. and if they have been well fed they will be laying when the new year begins, and if Brahma blood is in them (half will do) they will sit by the end of the month; after hatching, put them in coops which can be closed and made dark by fastening up a front board—then in bad weather the chickens can be fed by letting down the board, and be shut up again as soon as they have eaten, which will cause the hen to sit still and nurse them till they are fed again; have no bottoms to the coops and move every day, putting dry fine straw or any kind of litter under the coop when the ground is wit, but in moderate whether or whenever dry let them be on sod. Keep the hen confined until the chickens are a month old, unless unusually mild, and let these coops be on a slope facing the south, and away from the haunts of the old fowls. There are many days in February when the chickens will run around the coop picking blades of grass, &c., enjoying the sunshine, which puts them in strong health and clear confinment in cold spells and during snow storms, which, with these coops, do not hurt them at all; and there will be no dropping wings and no crying, as there invariably is when little chickens are raised in glass hot houses or in any kind of houses or barns; for in any of these places they miss the fresh ground to be daily moved on, and the fresh air and sunshine which gives them an apetite out of doors, however spacious the apartments may be. I have had to dig the snow away from the coops several times in one season, and brush places for them to be placed on, which is quickly done by having a spare coop and going from one to the other with a basket; and by 10 or 11 o'clock the whole of the broods, from 30 to 40 coops, would be seen as brisk as bees, a dozen or more at each coop, and racing to meet the feeder.

The feed requires variation and should be given every two or three hours—say one day scalded meal at 7—wheat or barley at 9—cracked corn at 12—liver or other meat chopped fine, at 2—and bread sopped in milk with oats or any dry grain, at 4, and then shut up. Next day, egg shells broken fine mixed with the morning's first meal, and give one feed of some kind of sprouted grain in about such a stage as malt is made, and vary this feeding as convenient, and as the chickens seem to prefer one form to another; for generally what they like best is best for them, as nature seldom gives desire for that which is not good—and in case of anything being too rich, it will cloy them till the system requires more.—*Country Gentleman.*

New Advertisements.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

no15

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.'s

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifli

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4. '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address
nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,
sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 29	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL THROUGH PASSENGER	WESTWARD: 8 MILE WAY PASSENGER	WESTWARD: MAIL TRAIN	WESTWARD: EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: ACCOM.	EASTWARD: MAIL	EASTWARD: PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	1001	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 20	6 34	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	ELMIRA EXPRESS	BUFFALO EXPRESS
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFF'O EX	ACCOM'D'N	PACIFIC EX	EX PRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 05	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 29, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m.,3.42and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8 10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice.

Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Boots, Shoes and Leather.

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Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
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LADIES' GAITERS,
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and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

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DEALER IN EVERY

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Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

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You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

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AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

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New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
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LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

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ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

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The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

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PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

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ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

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Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

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HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop'rs.
April 5, 1871-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

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OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

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OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

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FREEZERS,

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SPOKES,
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The attention of Merchants is called to our

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Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

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